



were turned away, unable to gain admission to the hall, the Committee have secured his services for another and different lecture on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11th.—*Portland Press*.

## National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITH THE COMBINE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1861.

GARRISON AND PHILLIPS.

The open and concealed enemies of Emancipation—the genuine Copperheads and the counterfeit Republicans—have made as much as they could out of the very moderate capital afforded them by the difference of opinion at the late meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society between Garrison and Phillips. The first have openly rejoiced it as the means of splitting the Abolition Church, while the latter have affected to lament it while they have distorted and twisted it to serve their own purposes. Their readers have seen for themselves, in the brief and impudent sketch we have been able to give of the debate, what ground there is for the one or the other treatment of the master. A fuller report would have more fully confirmed them in the inferences they will draw from what we have laid before them, but it would not have altered it in the least. Those of them who are in the habit of attending Anti-Slavery meetings know that this discussion was only one of those which make those meetings the most interesting public assemblies held in the world. It was but one of those perfectly free expressions of opinion as to men and measures for which those meetings were instituted and by which they have been characterized from the first. On the greater attention which has now attracted to them, and interest felt everywhere in the subject-matter of this debate, a wider notice than that to be bestowed upon the multitude of those that went before it. Enemies and friends may be assured that no schism exists or impedes over, the Anti-Slavery body. Its members differ still, as they have ever differed, on all manner of details and particulars. They are of one mind still, as they have ever been, as to the central idea which holds them together—the essential, inherent wickedness of slavery as the Crime of Crimes, the toleration of which has brought every public evil the Nation has ever endured, or still endures, upon it, and the utter abolition of which is alone sufficient for its restoration to peace, safety and permanent prosperity.

In so complicated a state of things as has been brought about by so simple a cause, it must needs be that its details, its prospects, and the characters and actions of the men prominently engaged in it, should be viewed with very different eyes by men of diverse temperaments. The sanguine see everything bright with the bloom of hope, and are sanguine that nothing but the happy issue can proceed forth from the present confusion which Slavery has occasioned. Painted upon the thickest cloud of war they see the bow of promise, prophetic of sunshine and happiness at hand. The more astute and sanguine, on the other hand, look rather at the immediate dangers threatening over us, and consider the possibilities of permanent damage to all the dearest interests of mankind which may result from the tempest, through the faults of those charged with them. Of these two temperaments the two extraordinary men who form the text of this discourse are eminent examples. The temperament of Mr. Garrison, happily for mankind, is of the elastic, buoyant, sanguine type which sees the sun shining behind the blackest cloud. We say "happily for mankind," for without this constitution of nature he never could have entered upon a work so hopeless as the abolition of slavery seventy years ago, and without this he could never have endured, through all the trials of his career, unto this day, when he may reasonably hope to see the desire of his heart at last attained. Still, the fullness of his faith and the confidence of his hope do not blind him to the dangers and uncertainties which still beset the pathway of Emancipation, and which may impede and delay its career of victory, though they can never hinder its final fulfillment. His eminent natural good sense, his keen sagacity of judgment, his intuitive instinct as to all matters concerning his appointed work, save him from hasty and erroneous conclusions. He is a noble one, showing that even the best of the Emancipation Society will uniformly wish him a safe voyage across the Atlantic, together with health, safety, and success.

The following extractive tribute to Mr. Thompson appeared in the Boston *Advertiser* of a recent date:

OBITUARY.

In a recent issue of your journal, I noticed an article from a New York paper, which stated that a proposal was before the Manhattans for the erection of a suitable statue of John Bright, in one of the New York parks. The idea is a noble one, showing that the people of the North can appreciate the labor of a foreign friend. By the side of Bright, or in the foreground, should be placed the banner under which he labored, and which he so ably defended in and out of Parliament.

To Mr. Thompson, more than to any hundred men in England, including Bright and Cobden, are we indebted for the creation of a correct public sentiment touching the Slaveholders' Rebellion. His matchless eloquence and energy have swayed the masses as with a wind of a thousand gales. His influence has been unceasing from the earliest days of the rebellion to the present hour.

He has lectured so frequently, and written so much, and added in the formation of many so accented of Northern sympathizers, that his health suffered greatly in consequence, and he became ill, and returned to America, having been forced to leave England.

He is diligent in seeking for and doing his part of the work which God ever demands of man to prepare the way before Him.

The natural temperament of Mr. Phillips, on the other hand, leads him to look on the face of affairs with a sadder eye and a less assured heart. While his faith in the certain abolition of slavery, and that as a consequence of this rebellion, is as fixed and absolute as any man's can be, he is not convinced that it is to be so speedy and so complete as more sanguine spirits believe to be certain.

A profound student of history and of human nature, a close and jealous observer of men and events, in the light of history and of human nature, he cannot discern the absolute certainty that this revolution will have the sudden and entire success of which every revolution in the affairs of man hitherto has failed. When the Revolution of 1840 has produced, after two centuries and a quarter, no better fruits than the existing oligarchic government in England, when the Revolution of 1789 is represented by the present Bonaparte in France, when the Revolution of 1776 demanded this war as its complement, in America, and when the Revolutions of 1848 were swallowed so swiftly by Reaction, in Europe, he cannot see why this revolutionary movement should necessarily and inevitably be blessed above all that have gone before it. He knows that the cunning and shiftness of men have curtailed all other strings after hearing things of their fair proportions, and obstructed and delayed, if not defeated them; he is greatly suspicious, lest the same villainous game may not be played here. His office has, consequently, been, words of warning and of criticism, to check the blind confidence of eager minds in the purposes of men and in the course of events. And we hold that the value of his services in this direction can hardly be overestimated.

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For the sake of the slaves—We have frequently spoken of the slaves recently brought hither from New Orleans by Col. Hanks. We have before us now photographs of three slaves, illustrating some of the most striking characteristics of slavery, and showing especially that it is vicious in its essence in itself.

The whole group consists of eight individuals; Robert Whitehead, a Baptist minister; Wilson Chin, with the initials of his owner, W. B. M., brandishing his fist; Charles Taylor, a boy eight years old; Mary Johnson, a woman of exceeding beauty, with a bright figure, the embodiment of sex; Rebecca Hager, and finally, a little girl from six to eight years old, the last three being bright little girls from six to eleven years of age, in whom scarce a trace of color is visible. The pictures are admirably executed, and are fine skill in the photographic art. The whole group is sold for \$1; the card visited at twenty five cents.

One of them represents the old slave with his collar on and the manacles around his legs; another of four years old, the mother of a slave, her self a little in the morning, Isaac White, whose eyes are closed, the last three being bright little girls from six to eleven years of age, in whom scarce a trace of color is visible. The pictures are admirably executed, and are fine skill in the photographic art. The whole group is sold for \$1; the card visited at twenty five cents.

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Industry, however, is the best foundation for the permanence of the negro race. We have frequently spoken of the slaves recently brought hither from New Orleans by Col. Hanks. We have before us now photographs of three slaves, illustrating some of the most striking characteristics of slavery, and showing especially that it is vicious in its essence in itself.

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### MRI. THOMPSON'S ARRIVAL.

Garrison Troop arrived in Boston, in the steamer *Concord*, on Saturday last. We congratulate the friends of liberty in this country that they are now to have, for the next month at least, the aid of this peerless champion of their cause. He will make his first public appearance in the Main Hall in Boston on Tuesday evening next, when he will speak at the meeting of the Foreign Friends Association.

He will have a public lecture in Portland on the 25th inst. Beyond this we are not informed as to his plans, but we presume that he will, at no distant day, visit New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

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Thursday evening of this week she speaks in the Temple Mont, Boston.

We understand that the Women's Loyal League has invited Theodore D. Weld to deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute, at his earliest convenience, upon "The Work, the Time and the Way," and that he has accepted the invitation. All of the lecturers now in the field few are equal to him in power of elucidating truth and impressing the minds and moving the hearts of an audience.

H. E. Dixkum spoke to a crowded audience in the Academy of Music, Boston, on Monday evening. Her lecture was substantially the same that she delivered a few days before in the Cooper Institute. On Saturday evening she spoke at Bridgeport, Ct., and on Thursday evening of this week she speaks in the Temple Mont, Boston.

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We copy the following paragraph from the *Boston Commonwealth*:

"We regret to learn that Major George L. Stearns, the leader of the recruitment of colored troops in Tennessee, has resigned that office. Major Stearns left a large business and a delightful home, and gave his great organizing abilities to this cause, and has done much for the colored troops. He is a noble man."

Major Stearns' letter was a noble tribute to the service which he rendered. His frankness and candor in his letter to the *Advertiser* are to be commended.

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### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. H. Tyng of this city will visit Europe next Spring for the benefit of his health.

Wendell Phillips will speak on "Reconstruction," at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next. His lecture will be the fifth in the Course of the Women's

Anti-Slavery Standard.

William Still, who was for many years the faithful

Garrison in the Anti-Slavery Office in Philadelphia, was recently elected by the Supervisory Committee of colored Regiments Sater at Camp William Penn, near that city. A Capital appointment.

John G. Whittier has been elected one of the Overseers of Harvard University. It is the first time, we presume, that a Quaker was ever chosen to fill that office, and his election affords a pleasant illustration of the liberal tendencies of the age.

It has been intimated in certain quarters that Mr. Dayton, American Minister to France, is soon to resign, and that Gen. Fremont will take his place. A dispatch from Washington to the *Times* says: "Gen. Fremont's friends here echo that he could not be persuaded to go out of the country to fill any foreign appointment."

A friend in Detroit writes: "S. J. Treadwell is still in this city. She is as full of mental and moral vigor as when I first met her here seven years ago. I have little doubt that she will accomplish her projected journey to the Eastern States in the Spring."

We hear with pleasure that Stephen S. Foster has been invited to deliver a lecture next Wednesday evening in the Free Course at the Church of the Puritan. We hope he will be able, as we know he will be, to accept the invitation. If he comes, let no friend of ours cause any alarm for him.

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## Miscellaneous Department.

FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

BRADLEY CLAY.

*(The first soldier that died in Company D.)*

By Lieut. Enoch G. ADAMS, Co. D, 3d N. H. Regt.

Wore the daylight died away,

Died the life of Bradley Clay.

When the moon climbed up the hill,

Climbed his spirit higher still.

When the zenith she attained,

He a higher zenith gained.

Folding up the tent of life,

He had gone beyond our strife.

He was at the tattoo blown

By the bugles 'round the Taron.

For beyond this Earth's control,

Where archangels call the roll,

And the stars, like calcium lights,

Guard lest heads should storm the heights.

Kayneys had he laid aside

For a state beatified.

Haversack and caanteen lay,

Thrown by Death's ravings away.

For he heard the baneful call

Through the depth of ether fall,

Hung equipments on a rack,

Laid his musket on the stack.

Death had whispered in his ear

Counterfeiting that passed him clear.

To him were new weapons given

From the armory of Heaven.

In a uniform of white,

Marched he up the streets of light,

Where the plating tents are spread,

Like a palm-tree overflowed,

And the great All-chief and staff

From the front of glory burst.

He fitst fruits we had given

To our Country's Cause and Heaven.

### FAREWELL SOIREE TO MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

From The London Evening Star, Jan. 14.

At Radler's Hotel, London, last evening, Jan. 13, a farewell soiree, to bid him adieu, of the Emancipation Society, was given to Mr. GROSES THOMPSON, who will sail for the United States on Saturday next. There was a numerous attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, and the proceedings were of a very interesting character. William Evans, the Chairman of the Society, presided.

Among the gentlemen who were present were the following:—M. Victor Schœlcher, Judge Winter, Georgia; Dr. J. C. H. Smith, the Beadle of Lincoln's Inn; the Rev. Dr. Mason; the Rev. J. C. Galloway, M.A.; Mr. Henry Vincent; Mr. Washington Hills; Dr. T. D. Cooke, of the Temple; Dr. W. H. Channing, M.D., of Cambridge; the Rev. J. L. of Calcutta; Mr. G. H. Holyoake; Mr. W. Shaa, M.A.; the Rev. Dr. Johnstone; Mr. L. A. Chameroy, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; Mr. R. Hill, of the Foreign Missions; Mr. John M. Weston; Mr. W. T. Mallard, Treasurer, and Mr. F. W. Chesson, Hon. Secretary of the Emancipation Society; and Messrs. W. Tweedie, G. Newman, W. E. Crozer, R. Moore, D. McDonnell, C. H. El, Dr. George W. Thompson, Mr. D. Hornbake, W. F. May, Dr. R. Smith, Mr. F. W. Chesson, the Hon. Secretary, read the following letters:

FRON MR. BRIGHT, W.

REAGAN, Jan. 14.

Dear Sir:—I cannot be in London on Saturday, nor therefore be present at the proposed farewell meeting to Mr. Thompson. I should like to shake him by the hand and to bid him adieu, before he leaves for the United States.

I remember his visit to this town, three years ago, on the ninth of July, in behalf of the slaves in the English colonies. I have heard his speech, and the effect it produced upon me, as upon all the audience; but I have never since heard a speech so moving in its eloquence and so grand in its object as that which he made. I have often thought, however, that Mr. Thompson as the real liberator of the slaves in the English colonies, & without his commanding eloquence, would not have been so successful. I do not think all the other speakers then at work would have done half so well.

The Chairman, in an eloquent speech, expressed his strong feelings of sympathy with the object of the meeting, and said that there were many gentlemen in the room who would rather have given up a dollar than the object of the vast majority of the pro-slavery marchals.

Mr. Hovey, who was received with warm applause, rose to move the address to Mr. Thompson. He said that the document just read was couched, not in language of fire, but in words of moderation and conciliation. It is a credit to his memory that he did not shrink from the responsibility of giving it to the world, and that he has done his duty.

We do not think that Gen. Banks meant to produce such a paper; but neither can we see why he is to be avoided if his order is enforced. We fear he has been ill-advised. It is known that the aristocratic planters of Louisiana are shrewd and cunning. A large part of them are public opinion, and they are always ready to turn their backs on all the restrictions which have been imposed upon them.

Mr. Phillips, who has received with warm applause, rose to move the address to Mr. Thompson. He said that the document just read was couched, not in language of fire, but in words of moderation and conciliation.

Mr. Garrison, in his speech, said that he had no right to interfere in the affairs of other countries, but he still further served to secure the same noble cause (cheers). Remarking further on the cheering prospect of the anti-slavery cause in America at the present time, he said that the slaves in the South were not yet educated to stand up to their masters, but that the slaves in the North were very well able to do so.

Mr. Phillips, addressing that gentleman in conclusion, said, "one who has known you long, I wish you God speed in your visit across the Atlantic" (cheers).

It would be strange, now, that our good friend, Mr. Garrison, should not be received with open arms by us, because he has not born an honorable paper.

I wish all success to everybody to whom he may devote his talents, and may his name be ever remembered.

Mr. Thompson, I hope, as he ought to be, to be received with open arms by all the friends of freedom in this country.

But what is more, humanity is indebted to him for services rendered to the cause of freedom in America, when a social oligarchy and personal danger had to be incurred for the truth's sake. He is the true representative of the principles—two years ago he would have thought himself too poor to maintain the other sides.

Mr. Thompson, I hope, as he ought to be, to be received with open arms by all the friends of freedom in this country, and may his name be ever remembered.

Yours very truly,

JON BROWN.

FROM MR. A. T. TAYLOR, M. W.

10 ALBEMARLE, Jan. 12.

Dear Sir:—I am sorry that another engagement will prevent my being present at the proposed farewell to Mr. George Thompson. I have known him for a quarter of a century, and always energetic and able on the right side of every question. He is a man of great worth, and to him for his valuable assistance given without cost to me.

But what is more, humanity is indebted to him for services rendered to the cause of freedom in America, when a social oligarchy and personal danger had to be incurred for the truth's sake. He is the true representative of the principles—two years ago he would have thought himself too poor to maintain the other sides.

Mr. Thompson, I hope, as he ought to be, to be received with open arms by all the friends of freedom in this country, and may his name be ever remembered.

Yours very truly,

P. W. CHESNON.

FROM PROFESSOR GOLD-WATERMAN.

OXFORD, Jan. 4.

My dear Sir:—I am sorry that my power is not

to quit out of my power to attend the intended soiree to be given to Mr. George Thompson on Saturday next.

But I send my sincere thanks for your kind invitation, and remain, &c., &c.

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